

Johns Hopkins Safety Manual	<i>Policy Number</i>	HSE 007
<i>Subject:</i>	<i>Last Review Date</i>	9/28/11
Use of Protective Eye and Face Equipment	<i>Page</i>	1 of 3

POLICY

It is the policy of Johns Hopkins that all employees exercise appropriate precautions to assure eye and face protection. When there is a reasonable probability of a hazardous or injurious eye/face exposure, all employees shall be required to utilize approved and appropriate protective eye and face equipment.

DEFINITIONS OF AVAILABLE EYE AND FACE EQUIPMENT

1. **Safety glasses** are eyewear which resemble glasses but have permanently attached side shields and conform to ANSI Standard Z87.1. *Safety glasses are the standard form of eye protection acceptable for most tasks.* Ordinary eye glasses are not approved protective eyewear.
2. **Chemical splash goggles** are eyewear which form a seal around the eyes.
3. **Faceshields** are approved as protective equipment for most tasks and are available in a variety of styles.
4. **Fluid Resistant Masks** are approved protective equipment to protect against bloodborne pathogen splashes. The masks are available with and without face shields. If the employee decides to wear a mask without a face shield, eye protection should also be worn.

Occupational hazards Which May Require the Use Of Protective Eye and Face Equipment

- I. **Bloodborne Pathogens**—protective eye and face equipment must be worn during all tasks where there is a potential of splash of blood and/or body fluids. A chin-length face shield or a fluid barrier mask with attached visor are to be worn in situations where there is a potential for a significant splash or exposure to blood or body fluids. Safety glasses and a mask may substitute the face shield and the fluid barrier mask. For personnel requiring prescription eyewear, standard eyeglasses are an inadequate barrier, and a face shield or "glasses and mask" is required. Other information regarding bloodborne pathogens and personal protective equipment is available in the JHH Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan.

Tasks which may require the use of protective eye and face equipment are as follows **but not limited to**:

A. Operative Procedures/Emergent or Traumatic Events

1. Carotid/great vessel rupture
2. Major burn debridement
3. Delivery or newborn/premature delivery
4. Major wound care
5. Epistaxis
6. Gastric lavage
7. GI bleed (acute event)
8. Repair of deep lacerations
9. Miscarriage
10. Open chest cardiac massage
11. Pulsatile Lavage
12. Oral trauma (blood in mouth)
13. Pericardiocentesis
14. Peritoneal lavage
15. Thoracentesis
16. Thoracotomy (cracking chest)
17. Autopsy
18. Drilling

B. Vascular Access (Arterial or Venous)

1. Arterial line placement
2. Arterial line removal
3. Arterial/venous sheath removal
4. Central line placement
5. CVP line placement
6. ECMO cannulation/decannulation

Johns Hopkins Safety Manual	<i>Policy Number</i>	HSE 007
<i>Subject:</i>	<i>Last Review Date</i>	9/28/11
Use of Protective Eye and Face Equipment	<i>Page</i>	2 of 3

7. Blood administration/exchange transfusion
8. Venous peripheral line insertion/removal
9. PICC
10. Umbilical vessel catheterization

C. Nonvascular Catheter or Tube Insertion/Maintenance/Removal

1. Chest tube insertion/removal
2. Endotracheal intubation
3. Foley catheter insertion
4. ICP monitor insertion
5. Lumbar puncture
6. NG tube insertion/removal
7. Ostomy care
8. Suctioning
9. Ventriculostomy

D. Waste Disposal/Removal and Dressing Changes

1. Minor burn debridement
2. Discarding suction containers
3. Minor wound care
4. Disposal of waste
5. Emptying draining devices, hemovac, urine
6. Handling soiled or bloody urine
7. Handling vomitus
8. Cleaning hemovac machine

II. Chemicals and other Hazardous Materials Exposure

- A. Safety glasses are the standard form of eye protection acceptable for most tasks.
- B. Splash goggles are to be worn in situations where there is a potential for significant splash of hazardous material.
- C. A chin-length shield must be used when protection of the face and neck is required.
- D. All persons conducting tasks with potential of splash of chemicals, and other hazardous materials must wear approved eye protection.

III. Physical Hazard Exposure

- A. Safety glasses are the standard form of eye protection acceptable for most tasks.
- B. Specialized eye protection for lasers, ultraviolet light or hazardous gases must be worn when such protection is required.
- C. Approved eye protection must be worn for situations with a potential for flying particles.
- D. Approved safety glasses or goggles must be worn below approved face shields for full impact and/or full face protection.
- E. Contact lenses are not recommended to be worn in areas requiring eye protection from physical hazards.

REFERENCES

29 CFR 1910.132 - OSHA Personal Protective Equipment

29 CFR 1910.133 - Eye and Face Protection.

29 CFR 1910.1030 - Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

29 CFR 1910.1450 - Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories.

Z87.1 Standard for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, American National Standards Institute.

Prudent Practice for Handling Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, National Research Council, 1981.

Johns Hopkins Safety Manual: Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan, HSE 501

Johns Hopkins Safety Manual	<i>Policy Number</i>	HSE 007
<i>Subject:</i> Use of Protective Eye and Face Equipment	<i>Last Review Date</i>	9/28/11
	<i>Page</i>	3 of 3

RESPONSIBILITIES

Departmental Management

Determine potential hazards.

Provide appropriate eye and face protective equipment.

Enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment.

Health, Safety and Environment

Provide direction in the evaluation, selection and appropriateness of protective eye and face equipment.

Post signage at the entrance to areas where protective eye equipment is required.

REVIEW CYCLE

Annually